



5 **TITLE OF THE INVENTION:**

ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTER WHICH CAN BE PRODUCED WITH ANY
NUMBER OF OUTPUT TERMINALS, AND RELATIVE PRODUCTION
METHOD

10 The present invention relates to an electric gas
lighter which may be used in a cooking range of a gas
cooker for generating sparks at one or more burners on
the range.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Currently marketed lighters all have an even number
of output terminals, each for supplying high voltage to a
spark plug for lighting a burner on a cooking range. In
the case of a cooking range with an odd number of
burners, therefore, a lighter with the nearest number of
20 even terminals must be used, and the extra terminal must
be earthed by an earth wire to neutralize its action
without impairing operation of the lighter.

 This is due to known lighters comprising as the main
component a transformer, the secondary winding of which
25 is defined by a number of electrically separate coils,
each supplying voltage at the opposite ends to two
respective terminals.

 When assembling the cooking range, an additional

earth wire (in addition to the one prescribed by regulations) must therefore be used, thus increasing assembly cost, time, and difficulty (in view of the normally confined space involved). A certain amount of
5 energy is also wasted by being earthed by a wire or various connections. This continuity between the secondary winding wire and earth may even prove damaging in the event of a loss of insulation between the primary and secondary wires (e.g. as a result of a damaged
10 winding or insulation).

Generators with odd numbers of output terminals are also marketed, though, in actual fact, these are identical to the former, except that the extra output terminal is earthed by internal connection to the earth
15 on the printed circuit of the lighter, or to the earth contact on the casing. The problem of energy waste therefore remains unsolved, and the advantage in terms of assembly is normally achieved at the expense of higher production cost.

20 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of the present invention to provide a gas lighter designed to eliminate the aforementioned drawbacks, and which, in particular, is compact, is cheap and easy to produce, and can be produced, using the same
25 technology, with an odd or even number of output terminals, thus eliminating the need for an additional earth wire in the case of cooking ranges with an odd number of burners.

At the same time, it is also an object of the invention to provide a gas lighter designed to eliminate the drawbacks associated with known gas lighters and relating to possible spark generation between the output
5 terminals, or rather the wires connected to the output terminals, and the cooking range.

According to the present invention, there is provided an electric gas lighter as claimed in Claim 1.

More specifically, as opposed to being separate, the
10 coils defining the secondary winding of the transformer are connected electrically in series to form one secondary winding, which is obtained by continuously winding, without making cuts, an insulated electrically
conducting wire onto a drum of an insulating supporting
15 member to form said coils; the wire being wound alternately onto the drum in an opposite direction for each coil; and the winding direction of the wire being inverted upon the wire engaging a respective common terminal placed between two adjacent coils.

20 An even number of coils therefore always has an odd number of output terminals, and, to form an even number of output terminals, the lighter need simply be made with an odd number of coils, i.e. one coil more (or less) than the same model having an odd number of terminals.

25 Consequently, not only does the user of the lighter no longer "waste" an output terminal, thus increasing cost, but the maker of the lighter also benefits in terms of product standardization. For example, the drum need

simply be made with an odd (m) number of winding seats, so that it can receive a maximum odd number of coils (and therefore an even number of outputs), and, in the case of a lighter for an odd number of burners, one of the seats
5 need simply be left vacant, with no coil, so that the same structure provides for obtaining a lighter for an even or odd number of burners, as required.

The present invention also relates to a method of producing such a lighter, as claimed in Claim 11.

10 According to a further preferred aspect of the invention, all the high-voltage output terminals of the lighter are arranged side by side along a same first side of a coil casing; the output terminals are carried by respective supports formed in one piece with the drum of
15 said insulating supporting member, projecting tangentially with respect to the drum, and arranged side by side along a same side of the drum; and said first side of the coil casing supporting all the output terminals of the lighter side by side is opposite a
20 second side of the casing located on the same side as click-on fastening means carried integrally by the casing and for clicking the casing onto an electrically conducting support of an electric household appliance, such as a cooking range.

25 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

A non-limiting embodiment of the present invention will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a three-quarter top view in perspective of a supporting member made of plastic and constituting a main member of the lighter according to the invention;

5 Figure 2 shows a three-quarter bottom view in perspective of the Figure 1 supporting member;

Figures 3 to 7 show, schematically, successive steps in the manufacture of the lighter according to the invention;

10 Figure 8 shows, with parts removed for clarity, a smaller-scale, three-quarter top view in perspective of the lighter according to the invention;

Figures 9 and 10 show a front and longitudinal view respectively of the way in which a conventional lighter
15 is fitted to a cooking range;

Figures 11 and 12 show the same views as in Figures 9 and 10, but of the way in which a variation of the lighter according to the invention is fitted to a cooking range;

20 Figure 13 shows a three-quarter top view in perspective of a supporting member made of plastic and constituting a main member of the Figure 11 and 12 lighter, and rotated 90° with respect to the corresponding view of the corresponding main member of
25 the Figure 8 lighter in Figure 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As shown in the above drawings, an electric gas lighter, indicated as a whole by reference number 1

(Figure 8), comprises a casing 2 made of electrically insulating material, e.g. molded from synthetic plastic material, and housing a number of known circuit elements (not shown for the sake of simplicity), and a transformer
5 (not shown in Figure 8) for supplying high voltage to a predetermined number of terminals 3 fitted to the outside of casing 2 and for supplying said high voltage, for example, to respective spark plugs of respective burners of a cooking range, all of which is known and therefore
10 not shown for the sake of simplicity.

The transformer of lighter 1 (Figures 1 and 2) comprises a primary winding 4 wound about a cylindrical core 5 of ferrite (or other suitable material); and a supporting member 6 also made of electrically insulating
15 material, e.g. of the same material as casing 2 (e.g. molded from polyamide), and which houses winding 4 with the relative ferrite core, and supports on the outside, i.e. in electrically insulated manner, a secondary winding comprising a number of coils 8, of which only two
20 are shown schematically in Figures 6 and 7.

Terminals 3 are connected electrically, as will be seen, to the secondary winding (not shown as a whole for the sake of simplicity), and are fitted integrally in known manner to supporting member 6.

25 More specifically, supporting member 6 comprises a tubular, substantially cylindrically symmetrical drum 10 for housing core 5 with winding 4; coils 8 are supported on the outside of drum 10, and are wound about respective

axially adjacent portions of drum 10 defined by respective winding seats 11 (Figures 1 and 2) of substantially known form; and supports 12 project tangentially from and on the outside of drum 10, are
5 formed integrally in one piece with and of the same material as drum 10, and each support a respective terminal 3.

According to the main aspect of the invention, coils 8 are connected electrically to one another in series to
10 form one single secondary winding, which is obtained by continuously winding without making cuts a known electrically conducting wire 20 (Figures 3-7), having an insulating coating (e.g. of paint), onto drum 10 to form coils 8. Wire 20 is wound alternately onto drum 10 in an
15 opposite direction for each coil 8, and the winding direction of wire 20 is inverted upon wire 20 engaging a common terminal 3 placed between two adjacent coils 8 (Figures 5, 6).

Each terminal 3 (Figure 2) is defined by a blade
20 contact, e.g. faston type, for supplying high voltage in known manner to a respective burner. According to the invention, and as explained in detail later on, lighter 1 comprises a number (n) of coils 8, and a number (n+1) of terminals 3, where (n) is any whole number (integer)
25 greater than 2.

Drum 10 preferably comprises an odd number (m) of winding seats 11, each for receiving wire 20 wound in a predetermined direction to form a respective coil 8; and

a number (m+1) of supports 12 for terminals 3.

According to a further aspect of the invention, tubular drum 10 comprises, integral in one piece with each support 12, a prismatic tubular member 22 for housing a respective blade contact (terminal) 3 carried integrally in known manner, e.g. clicked onto, respective support 12, so as to define, with terminal 3, a standard electric connector.

In combination with the above characteristic, casing 2 (Figure 8) - which, as stated, houses supporting member 6 with wire 20 wound about drum 10 to form coils 8 on the outside of drum 10, and with primary winding 4 inserted coaxially inside drum 10 - has a number of openings 40 through which prismatic tubular members 22 are inserted.

On the outside and at each coil 8, tubular drum 10 (Figure 2) is preferably formed in one piece with a number of semiannular partitions 41 for dividing each coil 8 in known manner into a number of electrically separate sections.

With reference to Figures 3-7, lighter 1 according to the invention as described above is produced using a method comprising the steps of:

(a) molding casing 2 and supporting member 6 from synthetic plastic material;

(b) assembling a predetermined number of terminals 3 (in interference, click-on, or any other manner) to supports 12 and inside members 22, possibly leaving one support 12 with no terminal 3;

(c) assembling supporting member 6, by means of tubular drum 10, to a rotary spindle 50; this may also be movable axially to engage/release drum 10 (Figure 3); or in case of a non-axially-moving rotary spindle is used a loading/unloading spindle (known and not shown for the sake of simplicity) is also used;

(d) securing conducting wire 20, e.g. carried in a magazine not shown, to a first terminal 3 at a first end of supporting member 6, e.g. using a known wire handling and tensioning device 52, and then (Figure 4) winding wire 20 onto tubular drum 10 to form a first coil 8 adjacent to said terminal 3 engaged by wire 20, by rotating the spindle in a given first, e.g. anticlockwise, direction;

(e) stopping spindle 50, securing wire 20 (Figure 5), without cutting it, to a second terminal 3 immediately adjacent to the coil 8 just formed, and winding wire 20 onto tubular drum 10 to form a second coil 8, axially adjacent to and connected electrically in series to the first, by rotating spindle 50 in a given second direction opposite the first, e.g. clockwise (Figure 6);

(f) repeating step (e) n times (depending on the number of seats 11 on member 6) to form on tubular drum 10 a given number of coils 8 all connected electrically in series to one another, and with terminals 3 interposed between common adjacent coils 8;

(g) assembling core 5, complete with winding 4,

inside tubular drum 10 to form an assembly constituting a transformer; and

(h) fitting said assembly inside casing 2, so that terminals 3 pass through and project from casing 2 - in the example shown, by inserting members 22 inside openings 40. Wire 20 may be connected to terminals 3, as shown schematically, by simply inserting wire 20 inside holes 60 (Figure 2) in terminals 3, and soldering later.

A subunit, defined by said assembly comprising the two, primary and secondary, windings of the transformer with supporting member 6 and terminals 3, may be preassembled as described above, and then assembled automatically inside casing 2, using members 22 and openings 40 as assembly guides.

The same lighter 1 with an odd number m of seats 11 may therefore be used to light both an even number $m+1$ of burners (equal to the number of terminals 3 when all the seats are used), and an odd number m of burners by simply leaving one of seats 11 and a respective adjacent support 12 free of wire 20, i.e. by forming one coil 8 less than the number permitted by the structure of supporting member 6, thus enabling considerable scale economy in the manufacture of the molded plastic parts.

By way of comparison with the solution according to the invention, Figures 9 and 10 show a conventional lighter, indicated as a whole by A, comprising a casing I, from which project prismatic members 22 housing respective terminals 3. Lighter A is shown fitted for use

to a known cooking range C, with terminals 3 (Figure 9) engaged by respective high-voltage output wires T connected in known manner (not shown) to respective electrodes close to the burners of cooking range C to be
5 lit. Terminals 3 along the centreline of casing I are obviously arranged in pairs in the same axial positions, project from opposite sides of casing I, and are therefore stacked on cooking range C. Since, for electric insulation purposes, a given distance "d" must be
10 maintained between terminals 3, this distance, in the case of lighter A, is measured vertically, i.e. perpendicular to cooking range C.

Conversely, in the case of lighter 1 described, by virtue of the way in which coils 8 are wound, terminals 3
15 (with relative supports 12 and tubular members 22) are never paired in the same axial position on opposite sides of the casing, but, as shown clearly in Figures 1-8, are located alternately, in an axial direction, on opposite sides of casing 2. Consequently, distance "d" is measured
20 diagonally (Figure 8), so that casing 2 can be made more compact vertically than casing I, which is a fairly desirable market characteristic.

According to a no less important aspect of the invention, the vertical size of the lighter casing can be
25 further reduced.

Figures 11 to 13, in fact, show a preferred variation 1a of lighter 1 according to the invention, in which details similar to or identical with those already

described are indicated for the sake of simplicity using the same reference numbers.

Lighter 1a has all the high-voltage output terminals 3 arranged side by side along a same first side 200 of a casing 2a housing coils 8; output terminals 3 are carried
5 by respective supports 12 formed in one piece with the drum 10 of an insulating supporting member 6a; and supporting member 6a is substantially identical with supporting member 6 described above, except that supports
10 12 are formed in one piece with it so as to project tangentially with respect to drum 10, and are all located side by side along a same side 600 of drum 10.

The first side 200 of casing 2a of coils 8, on which output terminals 3 of lighter 1a are all arranged side by
15 side, is selected so as to be opposite a second side 201 of casing 2a, located on the same side as known means 300 integral with casing 2a and defined, for example, by elastic teeth for clicking casing 2a onto an electrically conducting support of an electric household appliance -
20 in this case, onto cooking range C.

Consequently, terminals 3 with relative supports 12 and prismatic tubular members 22 are all located, in use, on the opposite side to cooking range C (Figures 11, 12).

This provides for further reducing the vertical size
25 of the lighter according to the invention, and, above all, prevents some of the wires T from having to be fitted adjacent to cooking range C, as in known lighters (see wire T1 in Figure 9). This not only greatly

simplifies the wiring of lighter 1a, but, above all, safeguards against sparks being generated between wires T and cooking range C, on account of wires T all being located at least distance "d" from cooking range C.